



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

I. Solution by J. SCHEFFER, A. M., Hagerstown, Md.; ELMER SCHUYLER, M. Sc., Reading, Pa.; LON C. WALKER, Palo Alto, Cal.; H. C. WHITAKER, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; and the PROPOSER.

Take the given line as the axis of x , the line through the given point and at right angles to the given line as the y -axis, and denote the given point as $(0, y_1)$.

The required circle being of the form $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0 \dots (1)$, and touching $y = 0 \dots (2)$, $x^2 + 2gx + c = 0 \dots (3)$, and $c = g^2 \dots (4)$.

Also, passing through $(0, y_1)$, $y_1^2 + 2fy_1 + c = 0 \dots (5)$, and this with (4) gives $2f = -\frac{g^2 + y_1^2}{y_1} \dots (6)$.

$$(1) \text{ now is } x^2 + y^2 + 2gx - \frac{g^2 + y_1^2}{y_1}y + g^2 = 0 \dots (7).$$

If (x', y') be the center of (7), $x' = -g$, $y' = \frac{g^2 + y_1^2}{2y_1}$, and eliminating g from these two equations, $x'^2 = 2y_1(y' - \frac{1}{2}y_1)$, a common parabola.

II. Solution by G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; P. S. BERG, B. Sc., Larimore, N. D.; and H. R. HIGLEY, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Since the distance of the center from the given straight line is always equal to its distance from the given point, both being equal to the radius of the circle, the locus of the center is a parabola having the given straight line for directrix and the given point for focus.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM.

By E. S. LOOMIS, Ph. D., Teacher of Mathematics, West High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

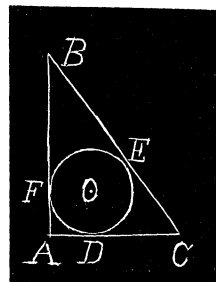
Let ABC be a right triangle whose sides are tangent to the circle O . Since $CD = CF$, $BF = BE$, and $AE = AD = r = \text{radius of circle}$, it is easily shown that $(CB = a) + 2r = (AC + AB = b + c)$. And if $a + 2r = b + c \dots (1)$, then $(1)^2 = (2) \ a^2 + 4ar + 4r^2 = b^2 + 2bc + c^2$. Now if $4ar + 4r^2 = 2bc$, then $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$. But $4ar + 4r^2$ is greater than, equal to, or less than $2bc$.

If $4ar + 4r^2 >$ or $< 2bc$, then $a^2 + 4ar + 4r^2 >$ or $< b^2 + 2bc + c^2$; i. e. $a + 2r <$ or $> b + c$, which is absurd.

$$\therefore 4ar + 4r^2 = 2bc.$$

$$\therefore a^2 = b^2 + c^2.$$

Q. E. D.



NOTE. So far as we know, this proof has not been given before. If it has not been published before, it may be properly called a *new proof*. Dr. Loomis asks if any one can derive, by this method, a direct proof—the one above being indirect. ED. F.

CALCULUS.

116. Proposed by JOHN M. COLAW, A. M., Monterey, Va.

“Prove that the length of the *greatest* beam of square section that can be cut from a log l feet long and in the shape of a conic frustum, diameters D and d , is $\frac{1}{2}lD \div (D - d)$ feet.”